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**AUTOMATIC ERROR ANALYSIS IN FINITE  
DIGITAL COMPUTATIONS, USING RANGE ARITHMETIC**

**VICTOR JOSEPH MONTE LEON**

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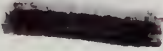




AUTOMATIC ERROR ANALYSIS IN FINITE DIGITAL  
COMPUTATIONS, USING RANGE ARITHMETIC

by

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## ABSTRACT

The nature of generated machine error in finite digital calculations is discussed. The arithmetic of range numbers is developed, and examples are given demonstrating the use of range arithmetic as a tool for automatic error analysis. A computer program is developed, utilizing the TYPE OTHER feature of FORTRAN-63 in conjunction with the CDC-1604 digital computer, which enables the user to perform automatic error analysis during computation, and a number of programs are presented using this feature.



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## 1. Introduction.

The utilization of high-speed digital computers to perform lengthy and complex mathematical computations is widespread. Unfortunately, the user often assumes that the computer output will necessarily be accurate if his input data is accurate and his program logic is sound. This need not be the case, and such an assumption may well lead the user to incorrect or highly inaccurate results. The difficulty arises because of the very nature of digital computation.

A digital computer has a finite memory, and cannot carry within it infinite precision numbers, or perform infinitely accurate calculations. Each number stored in a digital computer must, of necessity, contain a finite number of digits. As a result, during each step of computation, the computer automatically truncates or rounds off numbers to conform with its memory storage requirements. Each arithmetic operation introduces an error in precision due to such truncation, which may accumulate with other such errors to produce sizeable inaccuracies in results. It is also possible that the errors may cancel and give a fairly accurate result; but, in either case, the user will have no knowledge of whether or not any error had accumulated in computation.

It would be desirable to eliminate precision errors entirely, but hardware limitations make it impossible to do so. It is, however, possible to estimate and control the errors arising in finite digital computations, by appropriate choice of an algorithm. One method is

called range arithmetic, or interval arithmetic [ 1, 2 ]. This method enables the generated error to be analysed automatically within the computer, during computation.

The technique of range arithmetic replaces any real number of infinite precision by two numbers of finite precision, one of which is a lowerbound of the real number, and the other is a corresponding upperbound of the real number. We can then be certain that the real number lies in the range of the two finite precision numbers.

In this thesis, we will discuss the arithmetic of range numbers, the application of range arithmetic to digital computation, and present a computer program designed for use on the CDC-1604 computer in conjunction with FORTRAN-63, which will provide a means of automatic error analysis in digital computation.



## 2. The Arithmetic of Range Numbers.

In this section, we will discuss the properties of range numbers, and the arithmetic operations pertaining to them.

Let  $x$  be any real number. Associated with this real number is a range number  $X$ , which has the following properties:

- (1)  $X$  is a closed bounded interval;
- (2)  $X$  contains  $x$ .

Then define the range number  $X$ , associated with the real number  $x$ , to be the closed bounded interval

$$X = [xL, xU],$$

where  $xL$  and  $xU$  are defined by the transformations  $L$  and  $U$  as follows:

$$x \xrightarrow{L} xL$$

$$x \xrightarrow{U} xU$$

We may then write

$$x \xrightarrow{L, U} X = [xL, xU] .$$

The transformations  $L$  and  $U$  are determined by the precision allowed in computation. If, for example, we would like to find the range number associated with  $e = 2.71828\dots\dots$ , and we are allowed only two significant figures, then

$$X = [2.7, 2.8] .$$

On the other hand, if allowed five significant figures, then

$$X = [2.7182, 2.7183] .$$

For integers (known with exact precision), the range number will have the same upper and lower bound, equal to the integer itself. Then, if  $x = 3$ ,  $X = [3, 3]$ .

We can see, then, that the range number  $X$  will represent the smallest closed interval containing  $x$ , for a given set of transformations  $L$  and  $U$ .

The arithmetic operations associated with range numbers can be defined in the following manner. Let  $(op)$  represent an arithmetic operation, and consider two range numbers

$$X = [xL, xU] ,$$

and

$$Y = [yL, yU] .$$

Then,

$$Z = X (op) Y = [zL, zU] ,$$

where

$$zL = \min [xL (op) yL, xL (op) yU, xU (op) yL, xU (op) yU]$$

$$zU = \max [xL (op) yL, xL (op) yU, xU (op) yL, xU (op) yU] .$$

It can be seen that the real number  $z = x (op) y$  will be in the interval  $Z$ , and that  $Z$  represents the smallest interval that contains  $z$ .

Now let

(+) - denote range addition

(-) - denote range subtraction

(\*) - denote range multiplication

(/) - denote range division

From the definition above, it can be seen that

$$(1) \quad Z = X (+) Y = [xL + yL, xU + yU]$$

$$(2) \quad -X = [-xU, -xL]$$

$$(3) \quad Z = X (-) Y = X (+) (-Y) = [xL - yU, xU - yL]$$

$$(4) \quad X = Y \text{ if and only if}$$

$$xL = yL, \text{ and } xU = yU$$

$$(5) \quad Z = X (*) Y, \text{ where}$$

$$zL = \min [xL * yL, xL * yU, xU * yL, xU * yU]$$

$$zU = \max [xL * yL, xL * yU, xU * yL, xU * yU]$$

The values of  $zL$  and  $zU$  can also be obtained using a table of sign discriminations.

Using the table on page 14, we need only calculate one product for each end point, except in sign discrimination 5.

$$(6) \quad Z = X (/) Y, \text{ where}$$

$$zL = \min [xL / yL, xL / yU, xU / yL, xU / yU]$$

$$zU = \max [xL / yL, xL / yU, xU / yL, xU / yU]$$

Note, that in the case in which  $Y$  brackets zero, i. e.,  $Y = [-1, 3]$ , range division is undefined. This is equivalent to forbidden division by zero in real arithmetic.

Values of  $z_L$  and  $z_U$

	$x_L$	$x_U$	$y_L$	$y_U$	Values of $z_L$ and $z_U$
1	+	+	+	+	$z_L = x_L * y_L, z_U = x_U * y_U$
2	+	+	-	+	$z_L = x_U * y_L, z_U = x_U * y_U$
3	+	+	-	-	$z_L = x_U * y_L, z_U = x_L * y_U$
4	-	+	+	+	$z_L = x_L * y_U, z_U = x_U * y_U$
5	-	+	-	+	$z_L = \min [x_U * y_L, x_L * y_U], z_U = \max [x_L * y_L, x_U * y_U]$
6	-	+	-	-	$z_L = x_U * y_L, z_U = x_L * y_L$
7	-	-	+	+	$z_L = x_L * y_U, z_U = x_U * y_L$
8	-	-	-	+	$z_L = x_L * y_U, z_U = x_L * y_L$
9	-	-	-	-	$z_L = x_U * y_U, z_U = x_L * y_L$

TABLE OF SIGN DISCRIMINATIONS

FIGURE 1

We now will give some illustrative examples of computations using range arithmetic.

$$[a, b] (+) [c, c] = [a+c, b+c]$$

$$[a, b] (*) [c, c] = [ca, cb] \quad \text{for } c \geq 0$$

$$[a, b] (*) [c, c] = [cb, ca] \quad \text{for } c \leq 0$$

$$[a, b] (-) [a, b] = [a-b, b-a]$$

$$[a, b] (/) [a, b] = [a/b, b/a] \quad \text{for } a > 0$$

$$[1, 2] (*) [-4, -3] = [-8, -3]$$

### 3. Range Arithmetic and Automatic Error Analysis.

In finite digital computation, errors are generated in the process of round-off, truncation, and normalization. One has no method of determining the seriousness of such errors unless some sort of error analysis is performed. A method is necessary that can evaluate the error generated at each step in the computation, and also keep track of the accumulated error. The techniques of range arithmetic are suited to this purpose. If, in addition to doing real arithmetic, we parallel the computation with range arithmetic, the range numbers calculated will keep track of the error, and the final result will be the smallest closed interval containing the "true", infinite precision result.

Error analysis via range arithmetic not only furnishes information as to the size of machine-generated errors, but it also can be utilized to evaluate the accuracy of alternative computational schemes. Indeed, the error generated in one type of computation may be quite different from that obtained using another method of computation. A few examples will illustrate this point.

#### Example 1.

Consider the problem of finding the roots of the equation

$$x^2 + 100,000x + 100 = 0 .$$

We will concern ourselves with finding the larger root of this equation, and we will assume that the computer can carry six significant



figures. We will first calculate the result using ordinary arithmetic and the quadratic formula, and then use range arithmetic in conjunction with the quadratic formula. The notation will be that which is equivalent to normalized floating-point operations on a computer. For example, the number 100,000 will be denoted by .100000E6, where E6 denotes the power of ten multiplying .100000.

The equation

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

has, as its larger root,

$$x = (-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / 2a .$$

We then calculate our solution:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{-.100000E6 + \sqrt{.100000E11 - .400000E3}}{.2E1} \\ &= \frac{-.100000E6 + \sqrt{.100000E11 - .000000E11}}{.2E1} \\ &= \frac{-.100000E6 + .100000E6}{.2E1} \\ &= .000000E00 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$x = 0$$

Now, in order to do the same problem in range arithmetic, we assume some uncertainty in the coefficients of our original equation. We then replace the original coefficients by range numbers reflecting the uncertainty. For example, we will replace 100,000 by [99999.9, 100,001].

The equation to be solved now is

$$[.999999E0, .100001E1] x^2 + [.999999E5, .100001E6] x + [.999999E2, .100001E3] = 0 .$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 &= [.999999E5, .100001E6]^2 \\ &= [.99999E10, .100003E11] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ac &= [.999999E0, .100001E1] \times [.999999E2, .100001E3] \\ &= [.999998E2, .100003E3] \end{aligned}$$

$$4ac = [.399999E3, .400012E3]$$

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 - 4ac &= [.999998E10, .100003E11] - [.399999E3, .400012E3] \\ &= [.999997E10, .100003E11] \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} = [.999998E5, .100002E6]$$

$$\begin{aligned} -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} &= [.999998E5, .100002E6] - [.999999E5, .100001E6] \\ &= [-.120000E4, .210000E4] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{[-.120000E4, .210000E4]}{[.399999E3, .400012E3]} \\ &= [-.299994E1, .525002E1] \end{aligned}$$

By using range arithmetic, we have kept accurate error bounds and have found that our root is in the interval  $[-2.9, 5.3]$ , or

$[-.299994E1, .525002E1]$ . Our result tells us that the true value

could be anywhere within the calculated interval. However, the interval



is wide, and could contain the value zero, which was our answer using real arithmetic. We would like to tighten the interval, so that we may be more confident of the computer results. The next example will illustrate how, with a little knowledge of sources of error generated in finite calculations, we can obtain more satisfactory results.

Example 2.

Consider the formula for the larger root of a quadratic equation,

$$x = (-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}) / 2a$$

and divide numerator and denominator by b so that

$$x = (-1 + \sqrt{1 - s}) b / 2a$$

where

$$s = 4ac / b^2 .$$

Expanding the radical in a power series, we obtain

$$\sqrt{1 - s} = 1 - s/2 - s^2/8 - s^3/16 - \dots$$

The equation for x becomes

$$x = -(s/2 + s^2/8 + s^3/16 + \dots) b/2a .$$

Now, for the equation

$$x^2 + 100,000x + 100 = 0$$

we get

$$s = \frac{(.400000E1) (.100000E1) (.100000E3)}{(.100000E6)^2}$$

$$= .400000E-7$$

$$s/2 = .200000E-7$$

$$s^2/8 = .200000E-15$$

$$\begin{aligned} b^2/2a &= (.100000E6) / (.200000E1) (.100000E1) \\ &= .500000E5 \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} x &= -(.500000E5) (.200000E-7 + .200000E-15) \\ &= -(.500000E5) (.200000E-7) \\ &= -.100000E-2 \end{aligned}$$

or,

$$x = -.001$$

We now solve the same problem using range arithmetic, with the modified quadratic formula.

Our equation is

$$\begin{aligned} [.999999E0, .100001E1] x^2 + [.999999E5, .100001E6] x \\ + [.999999E2, .100001E3] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

In example 2, we found that

$$\begin{aligned} b^2 &= [.999998E10, .100003E11] \\ 4ac &= [.399999E3, .400012E3] \end{aligned}$$

therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{[.399999E3, .400012E3]}{[.999998E10, .100003E11]} \\ &= [.399987E-7, .400013E-7] \\ s/2 &= [.399987E-7, .400013E-7] / [.200000E1, .200000E1] \\ &= [.199994E-7, .200007E-7] \end{aligned}$$

$$s^2 = [.159987E-14, .160009E-14]$$

$$s^2/8 = [.199983E-15, .200012E-15]$$

$$s/2 + s^2/8 = [.199994E-7, .200008E-7]$$

$$\begin{aligned} b/a &= [.999999E5, .100001E6]/[.999999E0, .100001E1] \\ &= [.999989E5, .100002E6] \end{aligned}$$

$$b/2a = [.499994E5, .500005E5]$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} x &= - [.499994E5, .500005E5] [.199994E-7, .200008E-7] \\ &= [-.100005E-2, -.999958E-3] \end{aligned}$$

or,

$$x = [-.00100005, -.000999958] .$$

Thus, we can see that the method in example 2 generates far less error than the straight application of the quadratic formula. Indeed, the previous examples illustrate the use of range arithmetic in evaluating a given computational technique.

#### 4. QRANGE7 - Program Description and Usage.

The TYPE OTHER capability in the FORTRAN-63 compiler for the CDC-1604 computer allows the relatively simple implementation of range arithmetic for the user. Using the QRANGE7 package, the programmer need only declare all floating-point variables to be TYPE RANGE7(3), and follow the usual rules of FORTRAN programming. The QRANGE7 package supplies the necessary subroutines for range arithmetic computations.

Range arithmetic calculations are made carrying a triple of numbers (xF, xL, xU), rather than a double as stated previously. The first number in the triple is the ordinary floating-point result, as calculated using standard floating-point arithmetic. The remaining numbers in the triple are the lower and upper range numbers, respectively. Note that  $xL \leq xF \leq xU$ . In any range calculation, the "real" part of the triple is computed last and remains in the accumulator, so that transfers and comparisons (such as the IF statement) will follow the same logical branches as in ordinary floating-point arithmetic.

Standard floating-point arithmetic cannot be used on either lower or upper range numbers since, in floating-point calculations, round-off and normalization are done automatically, and would reduce the accuracy of the range interval. In QRANGE7, the arithmetic performed on range numbers is un-normalized, and separate subroutines are provided which truncate the lower range numbers and round up by one bit in the

least significant position, or truncate, the upper range numbers as required. The un-normalized arithmetic is performed by unpacking the operands, putting them in un-normalized form, doing the appropriate arithmetic, re-normalizing and repacking the result.

Input/output may be accomplished in one of two ways. The programmer may use EQUIVALENCE statements to transfer input / output of range numbers as real numbers, where each range number is equivalent to three real numbers, or he may use the Input / Output for Multi-Word TYPE OTHER package [ 3] and transfer the range numbers directly in and out of the computer memory. The following examples will illustrate the use of these methods, and the use of QRANGE7 .

A.

```
TYPE RANGE7(3) A7, B7, X7
DIMENSION A7(3), AR(9), B7(3), BR(9), X7(3, 3), XR(27)
EQUIVALENCE (A7, AR), (B7, BR), (X7, XR)
READ 10, AR, BR
10 FORMAT(8F10.0)
DO 20 I=1, 3
DO 20 J=1, 3
20 X7(J, I) = A7(I)*B7(J)
DO 30 I=1, 25, 3
30 PRINT 40, XR(I), XR(I+1), XR(I+2), XR(I), XR(I+1), XR(I+2)
40 FORMAT(//15X, 3(E20.10, 10X)/15X, 3(020, 10X))
END
```



In this example, we have assumed that the programmer reads in the three parts of the range numbers using real floating-point numbers that are simultaneously stored as the three parts of the range numbers by use of the EQUIVALENCE statement. The next example will illustrate the same program, but using the INPUT / OUTPUT for MULTI-WORD TYPE OTHER package [3].

B.

```
TYPE RANGE7(3) A7, B7, X7
DIMENSION A7(3), B7(3), X7(3, 3)
CALL READ7
READ 10, A7, B7
10 FORMAT(8F10.0)
DO 20 I=1, 3
DO 20 J=1, 3
X7(J, I) = A7(I)*B7(J)
CALL PRINT7
20 PRINT 30, X7(J, I)
30 FORMAT(//15X, 3(E20.10, 10X) / 15X, 3(020, 10X))
END
```

## 5. Matrix Inversion Using Range Arithmetic.

In order to test QRANGE7, and evaluate the errors generated in a particular program, a number of matrix inversions were run. In one case, the matrix to be inverted was generated randomly, using the RANF(-1) library function of FORTRAN-63. About 15 programs were run in this manner. In the second case, the input matrix was specified, and the individual elements of the matrix were assumed to be inaccurate. Thus, they were inputted as range numbers. Both cases used the MATINV2 subroutine provided by the U. S. Naval Postgraduate School computer facility, in conjunction with QRANGE7. Two range subroutines had to be used: ABS7, which takes the absolute value of a range number; and QOQ06700, which complements the range accumulator [5]. (A listing of these subroutines appears in Appendix II.) The coding for both cases was as follows:

### Case 1. Randomly Generated Matrices

```
PROGRAM RANMAT
TYPE RANGE7(3) XMAT, XINV
DIMENSION XMAT(5, 5), XINV(5, 5), XJUNK(2000)
READ 2000, N
DO 90 I=1, N
90 XJUNK(I) = RANF(-1)
DO 10 I=1, 5
```

```

DO 10 J=1, 5

B(I, J) = RANF( - 1)*1000

10 XMAT(I, J) = B(I, J)

CALL PRINT7

DO 20 J=1, 5

DO 20 I=1, 5

20 PRINT 2001 , XMAT(I, J) , XMAT(I, J)

CALL MATINV2(XMAT , XINV , 5, 5)

CALL PRINT7

DO 30 J=1, 5

DO 30 I=1, 5

30 PRINT 2001 , XINV(I, J) , XINV(I, J)

2000 FORMAT(F10.0)

2001 FORMAT(//15X , 3(E20.10 , 10X) / 15X , 3(020, 10X))

END

```

Case 2. Input Matrix Containing Range Elements

```

PROGRAM MMATRIX

TYPE RANGE7(3) A, B

DIMENSION A(3, 3) , B(3, 3)

CALL READ7

DO 10 J=1, 3

DO 10 I=1, 3

10 READ 2000 , A(I, J)

```



```

      CALL PRINT7
      DO 20 J=1, 3
      DO 20 I=1, 3
20    PRINT 2001 , A(I, J) , A(I, J)
      CALL MATINV2(A, B, 3, 3)
      CALL PRINT7
      DO 30 J=1, 3
      DO 30 I=1, 3
30    PRINT 2001 , B(I, J) , B(I, J)
2000  FORMAT(3F10.0)
2001  FORMAT(//15X , 3(E20.10, 10X) / 15X, 3(020, 10X))
      END

```

The results obtained using random matrices were highly accurate. For 5 x 5 matrices, seven decimal places of accuracy were obtained, and the range of error was small. It might be noted that the conversion of the real random matrix to a matrix of range numbers introduced no errors, and hence the resulting range intervals on the inverse elements were solely a consequence of digital computation. On the other hand, the error generated in the second case was quite large, and decimal accuracy varied from zero to one. In fact, large errors were generated for input coefficients with ranges of approximately  $1.0E-2$ . It was found, in both cases, that the error generated increased with increasing matrix dimension. This is to be expected, since the number of

calculations done in inverting the matrix is increased. For example, a 12 x 12 random matrix was inverted, and it was found that only four to five significant figures could be expected, vice the seven decimal accuracy in the 5 x 5 case.

One may circumvent the inaccuracies obtained when the input elements are range numbers, by the following device [4]. Suppose we wish to invert X, whose elements are range numbers. Take  $X_0$  to be the matrix of mid-points of the elements of X, so that  $X = X_0 + E$ . The elements of E are range numbers of the form  $[-e, e]$ . Obtain  $X_0^{-1}$  using range arithmetic, and let

$$E' = [I - X_0^{-1}E + (X_0^{-1}E)^2 - \dots] X_0^{-1} (-EX_0^{-1}).$$

If the elements of E are small compared to  $X_0^{-1}$ , then the series will converge, and one can write

$$X^{-1} = X_0^{-1} + E'.$$

The results of a typical run for an inversion of a randomly generated 5 x 5 matrix are shown on the following page.

Element	Real Part	Lower	Upper
(1, 1)	4.6396189281E01	Same as Real	Same as Real
(1, 2)	8.6916184500E02		
(1, 3)	3.6039163981E02		
(1, 4)	5.8772778565E02		
(1, 5)	9.4693749440E02		
(2, 1)	5.5609401546E02		
(2, 2)	8.9089112203E02		
(2, 3)	4.0143081011E02		
(2, 4)	4.2098029158E02		
(2, 5)	6.1093177836E02		
(3, 1)	9.9636585643E02		
(3, 2)	1.6340010236E02		
(3, 3)	4.6658037215E02		
(3, 4)	5.0479887773E02		
(3, 5)	2.0507283101E02		
(4, 1)	2.7500284988E02		
(4, 2)	4.8510492363E02		
(4, 3)	2.4488146363E02		
(4, 4)	4.1884968178E02		
(4, 5)	1.9965179004E02		
(5, 1)	8.7792113349E02		
(5, 2)	2.3254672355E02		
(5, 3)	3.5002222285E00		
(5, 4)	3.2092384145E02		
(5, 5)	6.4308479314E02	∇	∇

X - MATRIX

TABLE 2

We will present the real part, and the least significant digits of the lower and upper range numbers of X - INVERSE. The exponents will not be repeated.

Element	Real Part		Lower	Upper
(1, 1)	-9.1422040	728E-04	854	607
(1, 2)	7.419425	7112E-04	6975	7249
(1, 3)	9.3418389	435E-05	070	864
(1, 4)	-5.779019	5190E-05	5709	4688
(1, 5)	6.2948717	498E-04	477	517
(2, 1)	-1.122627	041E-03	052	032
(2, 2)	1.6441862	954E-03	944	965
(2, 3)	-1.3201931	162E-03	165	159
(2, 4)	1.4714936	870E-03	865	875
(2, 5)	5.5237176	832E-05	720	995
(3, 1)	1.0620289	855E-03	838	873
(3, 2)	1.1383145	460E-03	437	478
(3, 3)	2.3018511	807E-03	800	812
(3, 4)	-3.6993050	965E-03	973	956
(3, 5)	-2.2307817	966E-03	966	962
(4, 1)	6.4802494	170E-04	040	338
(4, 2)	-3.0018154	973E-03	990	955
(4, 3)	-5.102677	3200E-05	3669	2679
(4, 4)	4.0549999	820E-03	811	825
(4, 5)	6.5487719	463E-04	433	477
(5, 1)	1.3248530	755E-03	742	766
(5, 2)	-1.1561055	861E-04	968	706
(5, 3)	3.6280024	837E-04	794	865
(5, 4)	-2.4566800	524E-03	531	520
(5, 5)	3.6100559	502E-04	481	523

X - INVERSE

FIGURE 3



## 6. Conclusions.

Range arithmetic is a powerful tool, not only for error estimation in computations of a scientific or engineering nature, but for the evaluation and comparison of alternative numerical algorithms as well. The QRANGE7 package provides the user with a simple means for such analysis. The drawback in the use of QRANGE7, at this point, is that computing time is increased. There are many points where the program could be increased in efficiency, notably in the Q1Q04770 and Q1Q05770 subroutines for range multiplication and range division. The author feels, however, that even with the increase in computing time, the payoff in the use of range arithmetic is so great that it more than outweighs the disadvantage.

A few function subprograms have been provided for use in conjunction with QRANGE7. They are used exactly as one would use the library subroutines in FORTRAN, except a "7" replaces the "F" at the end of the function name. One must remember to declare these functions `TYPE RANGE7(3)` before execution. Much work remains to be done in this area, and it is hoped that, eventually, a complete library of functions will be available for use with QRANGE7.

It might be noted, at this point, that there are errors generated in the conversion of decimal-to-binary and binary-to-decimal numbers during input/output, and these have not been taken into account. The author feels that these errors are negligible compared to the machine

generated error occurring during computation.

The results obtained using QRANGE7 indicated that the technique of range arithmetic can, indeed, be used to provide error information at each stage of computation. Unfortunately, the author did not have the time to try it out on some of the more common numerical algorithms, such as the Runge - Kutta method for solving differential equations, or the Newton - Raphson method for determining roots of  $n^{\text{th}}$  order polynomials. It is hoped that this will be done in the future.

In conclusion, it is felt that range arithmetic is of such value that it warrants inclusion in future modifications of FORTRAN or other algebraic compilers as a standard TYPE.

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APPENDIX I

QRANGE7 PROGRAM LISTING [ 5]

Entry Points:

Q1Q00770, Q1Q01770, Q1Q02770, Q1Q03770,  
Q1Q04770, Q1Q05770, Q1Q10770, Q1Q00710,  
Q1Q01710, Q1Q02710, Q1Q03710, Q1Q04710,  
Q1Q05710, Q1Q10710, Q1Q10170, Q1Q00700,  
Q1Q01700, Q1Q02700, Q1Q03700, Q1Q04700,  
Q1Q05700, Q1Q10700, Q1Q10070, UNPACK7,  
RNGAD7, RNGMU7, RNGDI7, QUIRKL7, QUIRKU7,  
REPACK7, ERROR777



IDENT	ORANGE7
RNG7S777	4
BLOCK	4
COMMON	ACC(3),B
A	4
Q	4
T	3
A.	3
Q.	3
TEMPO	1
TEMP1	1
TEMP2	1
TEMP3	1
TEMP4	1
MTEMPU	1
DTEMPU	1
CA	1
CB	1
EA	1
EB	1
EL	1
EM1	1
EM2	1
FM1	1
FM2	1
BIT	1
S	1
C	1
AS	3
AS.	3
SA	3
AI	1
IA	1
AUX	3
AUX.	3
SAUX	3



B3	STA	ACC+2	STORE IN ACC+2 (NEW UPPER)	200130
	LAC	**	LOAD UPPER COMPLEMENT	200140
B1	STA	ACC+1	STORE IN ACC+1 (NEW LOWER)	200150
	LAC	**	LOAD REAL COMPLEMENT	200160
	STA	ACC	STORE IN ACC	200170
	SLJ	Q1Q01770		200180
Q1Q02770	ENTRY	Q1Q02770		300000
	SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE (+) RANGE, THAT IS A7(+) <b>B7</b> . A7 IS IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR.	300010
	LDA	*		300020
	ALS	+24		300030
	INA	-1		300040
	SAU	+1		300050
+	ENA	**		300060
	SAL	C1		300070
	INA	+1		300080
	SAU	C2		300090
	INA	+1		300100
	SAU	C3		300110
	LDA	ACC+1	LOADS ACC+1 (A7 LOWER)	300120
C2	STA	B	STORES IN B	300130
	LDA	**	LOADS B7 LOWER	300140
+	RTJ	UNPACK7	UNPACKS BOTH LOWER RANGE	300150
+	RTJ	RNGAD7	NUMBERS, ADDS THEM	300160
+	RTJ	QUIRKL7	TRUNCATES UNPACKED RESULT, AND	300170
+	RTJ	REPACK7	RENORMALIZES RESULT	300180
	STA	ACC+1	REPACKS AND STORES IN ACC+1	300190
	LDA	ACC+2	LOADS ACC+2 (A7 UPPER)	300200
	STA	B	STORES IN B	300210
C3	LDA	**	LOADS B7 UPPER	300220
	RTJ	UNPACK7	UNPACKS A7 UPPER AND B7 UPPER	300230
+	RTJ	RNGAD7	ADDS THEM	300240
+	RTJ	QUIRKU7	ROUNDS AND RENORMALIZES RESULT	300250
+	RTJ	REPACK7	REPACKS RESULT AND	300260
+	STA	ACC+2	STORES IN ACC+2	300270
C1	LDA	ACC	LOADS A7 REAL	300280

3Q0290  
 3Q0300  
 3Q0310  
 4Q0000  
 4Q0010  
 4Q0020  
 4Q0030  
 4Q0040  
 4Q0050  
 4Q0060  
 4Q0070  
 4Q0080  
 4Q0090  
 4Q0100  
 4Q0110  
 4Q0120  
 4Q0130  
 4Q0140  
 4Q0150  
 4Q0160  
 4Q0170  
 4Q0180  
 4Q0190  
 4Q0200  
 4Q0210  
 4Q0220  
 4Q0230  
 4Q0240  
 4Q0250  
 4Q0260  
 4Q0270  
 4Q0280  
 4Q0290  
 4Q0300  
 4Q0310

FLOATING ADDS B7 REAL  
 STORES RESULT IN ACC  
 ROUTINE FOR RANGE (-) RANGE,  
 I.E. A7(-)B7. A7 IN RANGE  
 ACCUMULATOR.  
 LOAD A7 UPPER  
 STORE IN B  
 LOAD COMPLEMENT OF B7 LOWER  
 UNPACK, ADD, ROUND, RENORMALIZE  
 RESULT  
 RESULT TO ACC+2  
 LOAD A7 LOWER  
 STORE IN B  
 LOAD B7 UPPER COMPLEMENT  
 PERFORM RANGE ADDITION  
 STORE IN ACC+1  
 LOAD A7 REAL  
 FLOATING SUBTRACT B7 REAL  
 RESULT TO ACC

\*\*  
 ACC  
 Q1Q02770  
 Q1Q03770  
 \*\*  
 \*  
 +24  
 -1  
 \*+1  
 \*\*  
 D1  
 +1  
 D2  
 +1  
 D3  
 ACC+2  
 B  
 \*\*  
 UNPACK7  
 RENGAD7  
 QUIRKU7  
 REPACK7  
 ACC+2  
 ACC+1  
 B  
 \*\*  
 UNPACK7  
 RENGAD7  
 QUIRKL7  
 REPACK7  
 ACC+1  
 ACC  
 \*\*  
 ACC  
 Q1Q03770

FAD  
 STA  
 SLJ  
 ENTRY  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 ALS  
 INA  
 SAU  
 ENA  
 SAL  
 INA  
 SAU  
 INA  
 SAU  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LAC  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 STA  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LAC  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 STA  
 LDA  
 FSB  
 STA  
 SLJ

Q1Q03770  
 +  
 D2  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 D3  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 D1

Q1Q04770	ENTRY	Q1Q04770	ROUTINE FOR RANGE (*) RANGE, I.E. A7*B7. A7 IN RANGE ACC.	500000
	SLJ	**		500010
	LDA	*		500020
	ALS	+24		500030
	INA	-1		500040
	SAU	*+1		500050
	ENA	**		500060
	SAL	RE		500070
	INA	+1		500080
	SAU	E21		500090
	SAU	E22		500100
	INA	+1		500110
	SAU	E31		500120
	SAU	E32		500130
E21	LDA	**	CALCULATES ALL POSSIBLE PRODUCTS USING REAL ARITHMETIC	500140
	STA	EM1		500150
	FMU	ACC+1		500160
	STA	A	A7 LOWER(*)B7 LOWER. STORE IN A.	500170
E22	LDA	**	A7 UPPER(*)B7 LOWER.	500180
	FMU	ACC+2	STORE IN A+1	500190
	STA	A+1		500200
E31	LDA	**		500210
	STA	EM2		500220
	FMU	ACC+1	A7 LOWER(*)B7 UPPER	500230
	STA	A+2	STORE IN A+2	500240
E32	LDA	**		500250
	FMU	ACC+2	A7 UPPER(*)B7 UPPER	500260
	STA	A+3	STORE IN A+3	500270
	LDA	A	THIS PORTION OF ROUTINE SEARCHES FOR THE MAXIMUM OF THE FOUR PRODUCTS	500280
	FSS	A+1		500290
	AJP	2 ETST1		500300
	LDA	A+1		500310
	FSS	A+2		500320
	AJP	2 ETST3		500330
	LDA	A+2		500340

ETST1	FSB	A+3	5Q0350
	AJP	RMAX3	5Q0360
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0370
	LDA	A	5Q0380
	FSB	A+2	5Q0390
	AJP	ETST2	5Q0400
	LDA	A+2	5Q0410
	FSB	A+3	5Q0420
	AJP	RMAX3	5Q0430
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0440
	LDA	A	5Q0450
ETST2	FSB	A+3	5Q0460
	AJP	RMAX1	5Q0470
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0480
	LDA	A+1	5Q0490
ETST3	FSB	A+3	5Q0500
	AJP	RMAX2	5Q0510
	SLJ	RMAX4	5Q0520
	LDA	ACCC+1	5Q0530
RMAX1	STA	B	5Q054
	LDA	EM1	5Q0550
	SLJ	M	5Q056
	LDA	ACCC+2	5Q0570
RMAX2	STA	B	5Q058
	LDA	EM1	5Q0590
	SLJ	M	5Q060
	LDA	ACCC+1	5Q0610
RMAX3	STA	B	5Q062
	LDA	EM2	5Q0630
	SLJ	M	5Q064
	LDA	ACCC+2	5Q0650
RMAX4	STA	B	5Q066
	LDA	EM2	5Q0670
	SLJ	M	5Q068
M	RTJ	UNPACK7	5Q0690
		RECALCULATE MAX PRODUCT USING	
		MAX IN A	
		MAX IN A+1	
		MAX IN A+2	
		MAX IN A+3	



+	RTJ	RNGMU7	RANGE ARITHMETIC	5Q0700
+	RTJ	QUIRKU7		5Q0710
+	RTJ	REPACK7		5Q0720
+	STA	MTEMPU	STORE IN MTEMPU	5Q0740
	LDA	A	FIND MIN PRODUCT	5Q0750
	FSB	A+1		5Q0760
	AJP	EMST1		5Q0770
	LDA	A+1		5Q0780
	FSB	A+2		5Q0790
	AJP	EMST3		5Q0800
	LDA	A+2		5Q0810
	FSB	A+3		5Q0820
	AJP	RMIN3		5Q0830
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0840
	LDA	A		5Q0850
EMST1	FSB	A+2		5Q0860
	AJP	EMST2		5Q0870
	LDA	A+2		5Q0880
	FSB	A+3		5Q0890
	AJP	RMIN3		5Q0900
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0910
	LDA	A		5Q0920
EMST2	FSB	A+3		5Q0930
	AJP	RMIN1		5Q0940
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0950
EMST3	LDA	A+1		5Q0960
	FSB	A+3		5Q0970
	AJP	RMIN2		5Q0980
	SLJ	RMIN4		5Q0990
	LDA	ACC+1	MIN IN A.	5Q1000
RMIN1	STA	B		5Q1010
	LDA	EM1		5Q1020
	SLJ	NM		5Q1030
RMIN2	LDA	ACC+2	MIN IN A+1	5Q1040

5Q105  
 5Q1060  
 5Q1070  
 5Q1080  
 5Q109  
 5Q1100  
 5Q1110  
 5Q1120  
 5Q113  
 5Q1140  
 5Q1150  
 5Q1160  
 5Q1170  
 5Q1180  
 5Q1200  
 5Q1201  
 5Q1202  
 5Q1210  
 5Q1220  
 5Q1230  
 5Q1240  
 6Q0000  
 6Q0010  
 6Q002  
 6Q0030  
 6Q0040  
 6Q0050  
 6Q0060  
 6Q0070  
 6Q0080  
 6Q0090  
 6Q0100  
 6Q0110  
 6Q0120  
 6Q0130

MIN IN A+2

MIN IN A+3

RECALCULATE MIN PRODUCT USING  
 RANGE ARITHMETIC

STORE IN ACC+1  
 LOAD MTEMPU  
 STORE IN ACC+2

CALCULATE REAL PRODUCT  
 STORE IN ACC

ROUTINE FOR RANGE( / ) RANGE,  
 I.E. A7/B7. A7 IN RANGE ACC

B	STA	
EM1	LDA	
NM	SLJ	
ACC+1	LDA	
B	STA	
EM2	LDA	
NM	SLJ	
ACC+2	LDA	
B	STA	
EM2	LDA	
UNPACK7	RTJ	
RNGMU7	RTJ	
QUIRKL7	RTJ	
REPACK7	RTJ	
ACC+1	STA	
MTEMPU	LDA	
ACC+2	STA	
ACC	LDA	
**	FMU	
ACC	STA	
Q1Q04770	SLJ	
Q1Q05770	ENTRY	
**	Q1Q05770 SLJ	
*	LDA	
+24	ALS	
-1	INA	
*+1	SAU	
**	ENA	
FPACKUP	SAL	
FERROR+1	SAL	
+1	INA	
FTESTLO	SAU	
FOKAY	SAU	
F21	SAL	
F22	SAL	

RMIN3

RMIN4

NM  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 +

RE

Q1Q05770

7

+



INA		+1		6Q0140
SAU	FTESTHI	FTESTHI		6Q0150
SAU	FSTORE	FSTORE		6Q0160
SAL	F31	F31		6Q0170
SAL	F32	F32		6Q0180
LDA	**	**	TESTS TO SEE IF DIVISOR	6Q0190
AJP	2 FOKAY	2 FOKAY	BRACKETS ZERO, IF SO ERROR777	6Q0200
LDA	**	**	IS CALLED AND DIAGNOSTIC IS	6Q0210
AJP	3 FOKAY	3 FOKAY	PRINTED. IF NOT, ROUTINE IS	6Q0220
RTJ	ERROR777	ERROR777	EXECUTED	6Q0230
0	Q1005770	Q1005770		6Q0240
0	**	**		6Q0250
BCD	DIVISION	DIVISION		6Q0260
LDA	**	**	CALCULATE ALL POSSIBLE QUOTIENTS	6Q0270
STA	FM1	FM1		6Q0280
LDA	ACC+1	ACC+1		6Q0290
FDV	**	**	A7 LOWER(//)B7 LOWER IN A	6Q0300
STA	A	A		6Q0310
LDA	ACC+2	ACC+2	A7 UPPER(//)B7 LOWER IN A+1	6Q0320
FDV	**	**		6Q0330
STA	A+1	A+1		6Q0340
LDA	**	**		6Q0350
STA	FM2	FM2		6Q0360
LDA	ACC+1	ACC+1		6Q0370
FDV	**	**	A7 LOWER(//)B7 UPPER IN A+2	6Q0380
STA	A+2	A+2		6Q0390
LDA	ACC+2	ACC+2		6Q0400
FDV	**	**		6Q0410
STA	A+3	A+3	A7 UPPER(//)B7 UPPER IN A+3	6Q0420
LDA	A	A	SEARCH FOR MAXIMUM QUOTIENT	6Q0430
FSB	A+1	A+1		6Q0440
AJP	2 FTST1	2 FTST1		6Q0450
LDA	A+1	A+1		6Q0460
FSB	A+2	A+2		6Q0470
AJP	2 FTST3	2 FTST3		6Q0480

FTST1	LDA	A+2	6Q0490
	FSB	A+3	6Q0500
	AJP	FMAX3	6Q0510
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0520
	LDA	A	6Q0530
	FSB	A+2	6Q0540
	AJP	FTST2	6Q0550
	LDA	A+2	6Q0560
	FSB	A+3	6Q0570
	AJP	FMAX3	6Q0580
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0590
FTST2	LDA	A	6Q0600
	FSB	A+3	6Q0610
	AJP	FMAX1	6Q0620
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0630
FTST3	LDA	A+1	6Q0640
	FSB	A+3	6Q0650
	AJP	FMAX2	6Q0660
	SLJ	FMAX4	6Q0670
FMAX1	LDA	FM1	6Q0680
	STA	B	6Q069
	LDA	ACC+1	6Q0700
	SLJ	MAXR	6Q0710
FMAX2	LDA	FM1	6Q0720
	STA	B	6Q073
	LDA	ACC+2	6Q0740
	SLJ	MAXR	6Q0750
FMAX3	LDA	FM2	6Q0760
	STA	B	6Q077
	LDA	ACC+1	6Q0780
	SLJ	MAXR	6Q0790
FMAX4	LDA	FM2	6Q0800
	STA	B	6Q081
MAXR	LDA	ACC+2	6Q0820
	RTJ	UNPACK7	6Q0840
		RECOMPUTE MAX QUOTIENT USING	
		MAX IN A	
		MAX IN A+1	
		MAX IN A+2	
		MAX IN A+3	

+	RTJ	RNGDI7	6Q0850
+	RTJ	QUIRKU7	6Q0860
+	RTJ	REPACK7	6Q0870
+	STA	DTEMPU	6Q0890
	LDA	A	6Q0900
	FSB	A+1	6Q0910
	AJP	3 MFTST1	6Q0920
	LDA	A+1	6Q0930
	FSB	A+2	6Q0940
	AJP	3 MFTST3	6Q0950
	LDA	A+2	6Q0960
	FSB	A+3	6Q0970
	AJP	3 FMIN3	6Q0980
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q0990
	LDA	A	6Q1000
MFTST1	FSB	A+2	6Q1010
	AJP	3 MFTST2	6Q1020
	LDA	A+2	6Q1030
	FSB	A+3	6Q1040
	AJP	3 FMIN3	6Q1050
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q1060
	LDA	A	6Q1070
MFTST2	FSB	A+3	6Q1080
	AJP	3 FMIN1	6Q1090
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q1100
MFTST3	LDA	A+1	6Q1110
	FSB	A+3	6Q1120
	AJP	3 FMIN2	6Q1130
	SLJ	FMIN4	6Q1140
	LDA	FMI	6Q1150
FMIN1	STA	B	6Q116
	LDA	ACC+1	6Q1170
	SLJ	MINR	6Q1180
	LDA	FMI	6Q1190
FMIN2			

UN-NORMALIZED RANGE ARITHMETIC

STORE QUOTIENT UPPER IN DTEMPU  
SEARCH FOR MIN QUOTIENT

MIN IN A

MIN IN A+1

6Q120  
 6Q1210  
 6Q1220  
 6Q1230  
 6Q124  
 6Q1250  
 6Q1260  
 6Q1270  
 6Q128  
 6Q1290  
 6Q1310  
 6Q1320  
 6Q1330  
 6Q1340  
 6Q1360  
 6Q1361  
 6Q1362  
 6Q1370  
 6Q1380  
 6Q1390  
 6Q1400  
 1E0000  
 1E0010  
 1E0020  
 1E0030  
 1E004  
 1E0050  
 1E006  
 1E0070  
 1E0080  
 1E0090  
 1E0100  
 1E0110  
 1E0120  
 1E0130

MIN IN A+2

MIN IN A+3

RECOMPUTE MIN QUOTIENT USING  
 UN-NORMALIZED RANGE ARITHMETIC

STORE QUOTIENT LOWER IN ACC+1

STORE QUOTIENT UPPER IN ACC+2  
 CALCULATE REAL QUOTIENT

STORE IN ACC

B ACC+2  
 MINR  
 FM2  
 B ACC+1  
 MINR  
 FM2  
 B ACC+2  
 UNPACK7  
 RNGDI7  
 QUIRKL7  
 REPACK7  
 ACC+1  
 DTEMPU  
 ACC+2  
 ACC  
 \*\*  
 ACC  
 Q1Q05770  
 ERROR777  
 0  
 15  
 \*\*  
 \*  
 +24  
 H  
 +1  
 H2  
 +1  
 H3  
 \*\*  
 H2+1  
 +24

STA  
 LDA  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LDA  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LDA  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 STA  
 LDA  
 STA  
 SLJ  
 ENTRY  
 OCT  
 BSS  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 ALS  
 SAU  
 INA  
 SAL  
 INA  
 SAU  
 LDA  
 SAL  
 ALS

FMIN3

FMIN4

MINR

+  
 +  
 +  
 +

FPACKUP

...ADD...  
 FORMAT...  
 ERROR777

H0

+	SAU	*+1	1E0140
	LDA	**	1E0150
	ALS	+24	1E0160
	INA	-1	1E0170
H1	SAL	...ADD..	1E0180
	ENA	+51	1E0190
	ENQ	..2000	1E0200
+	CALL	Q8QINGOT	1E0210
	0	0	1E022
	CALL	Q8QGOTTY	1E0230
	0	GG	1E0240
H2	0	0	1E0250
	1	**	1E0260
+	60	+3	1E0270
	1	**	1E0280
	0	0	1E029
	1	...ADD..	1E0300
GG	CALL	Q8QENGOT	1E0310
	ORGR	FORMAT.	1E0320
..2000	BCD	5(20H0ERROR IN RANGE7(3) ,A8,28H ROUTINE.	1E0330
	BCD	5 EXECUTION DELETED.//12H ARGUMENT = 3E25	1E0340
	BCD	5 .10//22H CALLED FROM LOCATION 05)	1E0350
	ORGR	*	1E036
+	CALL	ERROR*	1E0370
H3	SLJ	**	1E0380
	ENTRY	Q1Q10770	7Q0000
Q1Q10770	SLJ	**	7Q0010
	LDA	*	7Q002
	ALS	+24	7Q0030
	INA	-1	7Q0040
	SAU	*+1	7Q0050
	ENA	**	7Q0060
+	SAL	G1	7Q0070
	INA	+1	7Q0080
	SAL	G2	7Q0090

ROUTINE TO STORE RANGE ACC.

7

7Q0100  
 7Q0110  
 7Q0120  
 7Q0130  
 7Q0140  
 7Q0150  
 7Q0160  
 7Q0170  
 7Q0180  
 8Q0000  
 8Q0010  
 8Q002  
 8Q0030  
 8Q0040  
 8Q0050  
 8Q0060  
 8Q0070  
 8Q0080  
 8Q0090  
 8Q0100  
 8Q0110  
 8Q012  
 8Q013  
 8Q0140  
 8Q0150  
 8Q0160  
 8Q0170  
 8Q0180  
 8Q0190  
 8Q0200  
 8Q0210  
 8Q0220  
 9Q0000  
 9Q0010  
 9Q0020

STORE RANGE LOWER (ACC+1)  
 STORE RANGE UPPER (ACC+2)  
 STORE REAL PART (ACC)  
 ROUTINE TO LOAD REAL INTO RANGE ACCUMULATOR  
 LOAD REAL  
 STORE IN ACC+1  
 LOAD REAL  
 UN-NORMALIZE ADD ZERO, USING QUIRKU7 ROUTINE FOR RANGE UPPER  
 STORE IN ACC+2  
 LOAD REAL  
 STORE IN ACC.  
 ROUTINE TO LOAD REAL COMPLEMENT INTO RANGE ACCUMULATOR

+1  
 G3  
 ACC+1  
 \*\*  
 ACC+2  
 \*\*  
 ACC  
 \*\*  
 Q1Q10770  
 Q1Q00710  
 \*\*  
 \*  
 +24  
 -1  
 \*\*+1  
 \*\*  
 AA1  
 AA2  
 AA3  
 \*\*  
 ACC+1  
 O  
 B  
 \*\*  
 UNPACK7  
 RNGAD7  
 QUIRKU7  
 REPACK7  
 ACC+2  
 \*\*  
 ACC  
 Q1Q00710  
 Q1Q01710  
 \*\*  
 \*  
 7  
 INA  
 SAL  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LDA  
 STA  
 SLJ  
 ENTRY  
 Q1Q00710  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 ALS  
 INA  
 SAU  
 ENA  
 SAU  
 SAU  
 SAU  
 LDA  
 STA  
 ENA  
 STA  
 LDA  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 RTJ  
 STA  
 LDA  
 STA  
 SLJ  
 ENTRY  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 G2  
 G3  
 G1  
 +  
 AA2  
 AA3  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 +  
 AA1  
 Q1Q01710



ALS	+24		900030
INA	-1		900035
SAU	*+1		900040
ENA	**		900050
SAU	*+1		900060
LAC	**		900070
STA	C		900080
RTJ	Q1Q00710		900090
0	C		900100
SLJ	Q1Q01710		900110
ENTRY	Q1Q02710		1000000
Q1Q02710	**		1000010
LDA	*		1000020
ALS	+24		1000030
INA	-1		1000040
SAU	*+1		1000050
ENA	**		1000060
SAL	*+2		1000070
RTJ	Q1Q10770		1000080
0	AS		1000090
RTJ	Q1Q00710		1000100
0	**		1000110
RTJ	Q1Q02770		1000120
0	AS		1000130
SLJ	Q1Q02710		1000140
ENTRY	Q1Q03710		1100000
Q1Q03710	**		1100010
LDA	*		1100020
ALS	+24		1100030
INA	-1		1100040
SAU	*+1		1100050
ENA	**		1100060
SAL	*+2		1100070
RTJ	Q1Q10770		1100080
0	A.		1100090

		LOAD REAL COMPLEMENT	
		STORE TEMPORARILY IN C	
		CALL ROUTINE TO LOAD C INTO	
		RANGE ACCUMULATOR	
		ROUTINE FOR RANGE(+)REAL	
		RANGE NUMBER IS IN RANGE	
		ACCUMULATOR	
		STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR IN AS	
		CONVERT REAL TO RANGE AND	
		PUT IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	
		CALL ROUTINE FOR RANGE(+)RANGE	
		ADD. RESULT IS IN RANGE	
		ACCUMULATOR	
		ROUTINE FOR RANGE(-)REAL	
		RANGE NUMBER IS IN RANGE	
		ACCUMULATOR	
		STORE RANGE NUMBER IN A.	

+	RTJ	Q1Q01710	LOAD REAL COMPLEMENT INTO	11Q0100
	0	**	RANGE ACCUMULATOR	11Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q02770	ADD THE TWO RANGE NUMBERS	11Q0120
	0	A.	RESULT IS IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	11Q0130
	SLJ	Q1Q03710		11Q0140
	ENTRY	Q1Q04710		12Q0000
	SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(*)REAL	12Q0010
	LDA	*		12Q002
	ALS	+24		12Q0030
	INA	-1		12Q0040
	SAU	*+1		12Q0050
	ENA	**		12Q0060
	SAL	*+2		12Q0070
	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR INTO	12Q0080
	0	AS.	AS.	12Q0090
	RTJ	Q1Q00710	LOAD REAL INTO RANGE ACCUMULATOR	12Q0100
	0	**		12Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q04770	MULTIPLY RANGE NUMBERS	12Q0120
	0	AS.	RESULT IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	12Q0130
	SLJ	Q1Q04710		12Q0140
	ENTRY	Q1Q05710		13Q0000
	SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(/)REAL	13Q0010
	LDA	*		13Q002
	ALS	+24		13Q0030
	INA	-1		13Q0040
	SAU	*+1		13Q0050
	ENA	**		13Q0060
	SAL	*+2		13Q0070
	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR INTO	13Q0080
	0	Q.	Q.	13Q0090
	RTJ	Q1Q00710	LOAD REAL INTO RANGE	13Q0100
	0	**	ACCUMULATOR	13Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR INTO	13Q0120
	0	SA	SA	13Q0130
	RTJ	Q1Q00770	LOAD RANGE ACCUMULATOR FROM	13Q0140
	0	Q.	Q.	13Q0150



RTJ	Q1Q05770	RANGE DIVIDE BY RANGE NUMBER	13Q0160
0	SA	IN SA	13Q0170
SLJ	Q1Q05710	RESULT IN RANGE ACCUMULATOR	13Q0180
ENTRY	Q1Q10710		14Q0000
Q1Q10710	**	STORE RANGE INTO REAL	14Q0010
	*		14Q002
	+24		14Q0030
	-1		14Q0040
	*+1		14Q0050
	**		14Q0060
7	*+1		14Q0070
	ACC	LOAD ACC(REAL PART OF RANGE NO.)	14Q0080
	**	STORE ACC	14Q0090
	Q1Q10710		14Q0100
	Q1Q10170		15Q0000
	**	STORE REAL INTO RANGE	15Q0010
	ACC	STORE REAL INTO ACC	15Q0020
	ACC+1	STORE REAL INTO ACC+1	1580030
	+	PUT ZERO IN A-REGISTER	1580040
	B	STORE IN B	1580050
	ACC	LOAD ACC	1580060
	UNPACK7	UN-NORMALIZED ADD ZERO TO	1580070
	RNGAD7	ACC, CONSIDERING IT TO BE	1580080
	QUIRKU7	ADDITION OF UPPER RANGE	15Q0090
	REPACK7	NUMBERS	15Q0100
	ACC+2	STORE IN ACC+2	1580110
	Q1Q10170		15Q0120
	+24		1580130
	-1		15Q0140
	*+1		15Q0150
	**		15Q0160
7	*+1		15Q0170
	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	15Q0180
	**		15Q0190
	Q1Q10170		15Q0200
	Q1Q00700		16Q0000
RTJ			
0			
SLJ			
ENTRY			
Q1Q10710			
SLJ			
LDA			
ALS			
INA			
SAU			
ENA			
SAL			
LDA			
STA			
SLJ			
ENTRY			
Q1Q10170			
SLJ			
STA			
STA			
ENA			
STA			
LDA			
RTJ			
RTJ			
RTJ			
RTJ			
STA			
LDA			
ALS			
INA			
SAU			
ENA			
SAL			
RTJ			
0			
SLJ			
ENTRY			

Q1Q00700	SLJ	**	LOAD INTEGER INTO RANGE	16Q0010
	LDA	*		16Q002
	ALS	+24		16Q0030
	INA	-1		16Q0040
	SAU	*+1		16Q0050
+	LDA	**	LOAD INTEGER	16Q0060
	CALL	FLOATF	CONVERT TO FLOATING POINT(REAL)	16Q0070
+	STA	AI	STORE IN AI	16Q0080
+	RTJ	Q1Q00710	CALL ROUTINE TO LOAD A(REAL)	16Q0090
	0	AI	INTO RANGE	16Q0100
	SLJ	Q1Q00700		16Q0110
	ENTRY	Q1Q01700		17Q0000
Q1Q01700	SLJ	**	LOAD INTEGER COMPLEMENT INTO	17Q0010
	LDA	*	RANGE	17Q0020
	ALS	+24		17Q0030
	INA	-1		17Q0040
	SAU	*+1		17Q0050
+	LAC	**	LOAD INTEGER COMPLEMENT	17Q0060
	CALL	FLOATF	CONVERT TO REAL	17Q0070
+	STA	IA	STORE IN IA	17Q0080
+	RTJ	Q1Q00710	LOAD REAL TO RANGE	17Q0090
	0	IA		17Q0100
	SLJ	Q1Q01700		17Q0110
	ENTRY	Q1Q02700		18Q0000
Q1Q02700	SLJ	**	ROUTINE FOR RANGE(+)INTEGER	18Q0010
	LDA	*		18Q002
	ALS	+24		18Q0030
	INA	-1		18Q0040
	SAU	*+1		18Q0050
+	ENA	**		18Q0060
	SAL	*+2		18Q0070
+	RTJ	Q1Q10770	STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	18Q0080
	0	AUX	IN AUX	18Q0090
+	RTJ	Q1Q00700	LOAD INTEGER TO RANGE	18Q0100
	0	**	ADD THE RANGE NUMBERS	18Q0110
	RTJ	Q1Q02770		18Q0120
	0	AUX		18Q0130

Q1Q03700	SLJ	Q1Q02700
	ENTRY	Q1Q03700
	SLJ	**
	LDA	*
	ALS	+24
	INA	-1
	SAU	*+1
	ENA	**
	SAL	*+2
	RTJ	G1Q10770
	0	AUX.
	RTJ	Q1Q01700
	0	**
	RTJ	Q1Q02770
	0	AUX.
	SLJ	Q1Q03700
	ENTRY	Q1Q04700
Q1Q04700	SLJ	**
	LDA	*
	ALS	+24
	INA	-1
	SAU	*+1
	ENA	**
	SAL	*+2
	RTJ	Q1Q10770
	0	SAUX
	RTJ	Q1Q00700
	0	**
	RTJ	Q1Q04770
	0	SAUX
	SLJ	Q1Q04700
	ENTRY	Q1Q05700
Q1Q05700	SLJ	**
	LDA	*
	ALS	+24

ROUTINE FOR RANGE(-)INTEGER

STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR  
IN AUX.  
LOAD INTEGER COMPLEMENT TO  
RANGE  
ADD RANGE NUMBERS

ROUTINE FOR RANGE(\*)INTEGER

STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR  
IN SAUX  
LOAD INTEGER TO RANGE  
MULTIPLY RANGE NUMBERS

ROUTINE FOR RANGE(/)INTEGER

18Q0140
19Q0000
19Q0010
19Q002
19Q0030
19Q0040
19Q0050
19Q0060
19Q0070
19Q0080
19Q0090
19Q0100
19Q0110
19Q0120
19Q0130
19Q0140
20Q0000
20Q0010
20Q002
20Q0030
20Q0040
20Q0050
20Q0060
20Q0070
20Q0080
20Q0090
20Q0100
20Q0110
20Q0120
20Q0130
20Q0140
21Q0000
21Q0010
21Q002
21Q0030

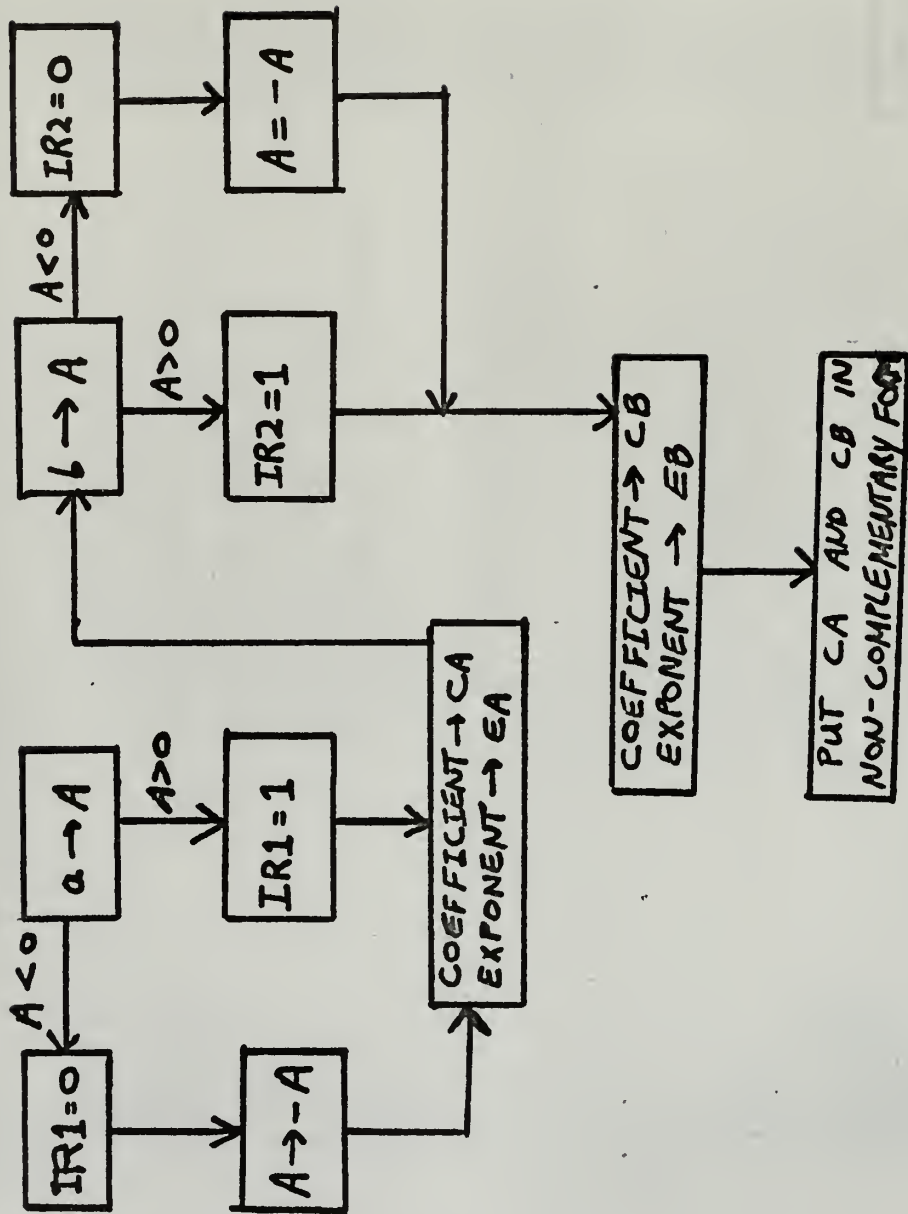
INA	-1			21Q0040
SAU	*+1			21Q0050
ENA	**			21Q0060
SAL	*+2			21Q0070
RTJ	Q1Q10770		STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	21Q0080
0	QAUX		IN QAUX	21Q0090
RTJ	Q1Q00700		LOAD INTEGER TO RANGE	21Q0100
0	**			21Q0110
RTJ	Q1Q10770		STORE RANGE ACCUMULATOR	21Q0120
0	SAUX.		IN SAUX.	21Q0130
RTJ	Q1Q00770		LOAD RANGE ACCUMULATOR	21Q0140
0	QAUX		FROM QAUX	21Q0150
RTJ	Q1Q05770		DIVIDE RANGE BY RANGE NUMBER	21Q0160
0	SAUX.		IN SAUX.	21Q0170
SLJ	Q1Q05700			21Q0180
ENTRY	Q1Q10700		STORE RANGE INTO INTEGER	22Q0000
Q1Q10700	**			22Q0010
LDA	*			22Q002
ALS	+24			22Q0030
INA	-1			22Q0040
SAU	*+1			22Q0050
ENA	**			22Q0055
SAU	*+2			22Q0060
LDA	ACC		LOAD ACC (REAL PART)	22Q0070
CALL	XINTF		CONVERT TO INTEGER	22Q0080
STA	**		STORE INTEGER	22Q0090
SLJ	Q1Q10700			22Q0100
ENTRY	Q1Q10070		STORE INTEGER INTO RANGE	23Q0000
Q1Q10070	**		CONVERT INTEGER TO REAL	23Q0010
CALL	FLOATF		STORE IN AF	23Q0020
STA	AF			23Q0030
LDA	*-1			23Q0040
ALS	+24			23Q0050
INA	-1			23Q0060
SAU	*+1			23Q0070

2300080  
2300090  
2300100  
2300110  
2300120  
2300130

7      \*\*      ENA  
      \*\*+2    SAL  
      AF      LDA  
      Q1Q10170    RTJ  
      \*\*      0  
      Q1Q10070    SLJ

LOAD AF  
STORE REAL INTO RANGE

+  
+  
+



FLOW CHART FOR UNPACK7



ENTRY	UNPACK7	UNPACK7	UNPACK7	UNPACKS TWO FLOATING POINT NUMBERS, A AND B	UNPACK A	COEF OF A IN CA	EXPONENT OF A IN EA	EXPONENT OF A IN EA UNPACK B	COEF OF B IN CB	
SLJ	UNPACK7	**								1UN0000
SIU		T22	1							1UN0001
SIL		T22	2							1UN0002
STA		TEMPO								1UN0010
LDQ		TEMPO								1UN0020
QJP		T3	M							1UN0030
ENI		1	1							1UN0040
SLJ		T4								1UN005
LQC		TEMPO								1UN0060
ENI		0	1							1UN0070
LDL		=07777777777777								1UN008
STA		CA								1UN0090
LDL		=0200000000000000								1UN0100
STA		S								1UN0110
LDL		=0377700000000000								1UN012
ARS		36								1UN0130
LDQ		S								1UN0140
QJP		T9								1UN015
SUB		=02000								1UN0160
STA		EA								1UN0170
SLJ		T10								1UN0180
SUB		=01777								1UN0190
STA		EA								1UN0200
LDQ		B								1UN0210
QJP		T12	M							1UN0220
ENI		1	2							1UN0230
SLJ		T13								1UN024
LQC		B								1UN0250
ENI		0	2							1UN0260
LDL		=07777777777777								1UN027
STA		CB								1UN0280
LDL		=0200000000000000								1UN0290
STA		S								1UN0300
LDL		=03777777777777								1UN031
ARS		36								1UN0320
										1UN0330

1UN034  
 1UN0350  
 1UN0360  
 1UN0370  
 1UN0380  
 1UN0390  
 1UN0400  
 1UN0410  
 1UN0420  
 1UN043  
 1UN0440  
 1UN0450  
 1UN0460  
 1UN0470  
 1UN048  
 1UN0490  
 1UN0520  
 1UN0530  
 1UN0540  
 1UN0570  
 1UN0580  
 1UN0610  
 1UN0620  
 1UN0630  
 1UN0631  
 1UN0632

EXPONENT OF B IN EB

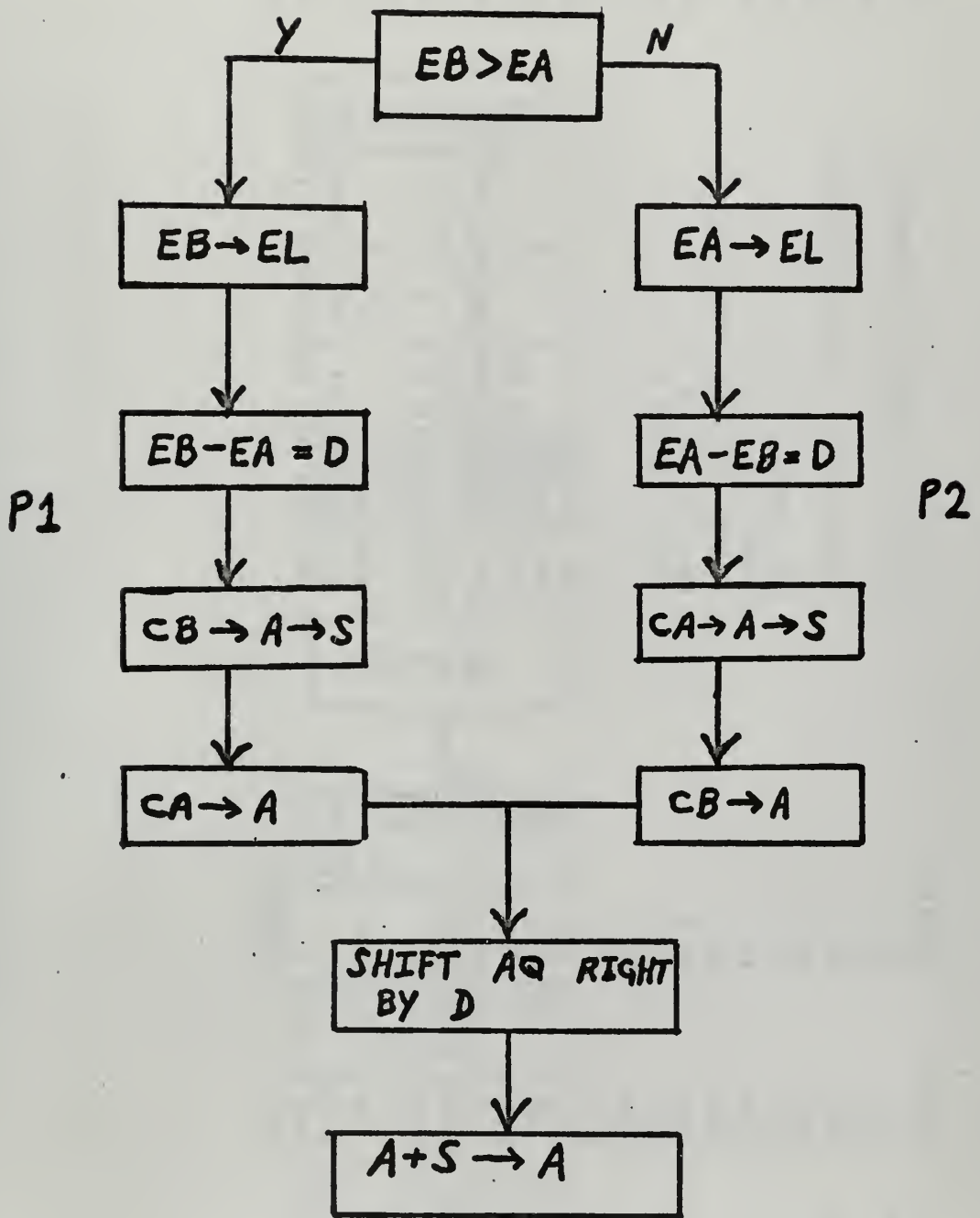
EXPONENT OF B IN EB  
 PUT UNPACKED NUMBERS IN  
 NON-COMPLEMENTARY FORM

S  
 T18  
 =02000  
 EB  
 T19  
 =01777  
 EB  
 0  
 TEMPO  
 0  
 TEMPO  
 0  
 T20  
 =02  
 T22  
 0  
 T21  
 CB  
 CB  
 T22  
 CB  
 CB  
 CA  
 CA  
 \*\*  
 \*\*  
 UNPACK7

LDQ  
 QJP  
 SUB  
 STA  
 SLJ  
 SUB  
 STA  
 ENA  
 STA  
 ENA  
 ADD  
 AJP  
 SUB  
 AJP  
 ENA  
 AJP  
 LQC  
 STQ  
 SLJ  
 LQC  
 STQ  
 LQC  
 STQ  
 ENI  
 ENI  
 SLJ

T18  
 T19  
 +  
 T20  
 T21  
 T22  
 T23





FLOW CHART FOR RINGAD 7

1AD0000  
 1AD0010  
 1AD0020  
 1AD0030  
 1AD0040  
 1AD0050  
 1AD0060  
 1AD0070  
 1AD0080  
 1AD0090  
 1AD010  
 1AD0110  
 1AD0120  
 1AD0130  
 1AD0140  
 1AD0150  
 1AD0160  
 1AD0170  
 1AD018  
 1AD0190  
 1AD0200  
 1AD0210  
 1AD0220

ADDS TWO UNPACKED NUMBERS  
 SEARCH FOR LARGER EXPONENT  
 EB LARGER  
 STORE EB IN EL  
 STORE EXPONENT DIFFERENCE  
 IN A12 UPPER  
 STORE CB IN S  
 GO TO A12  
 EA LARGER  
 STORE EA IN EL  
 EXP DIFFERENCE IN A12 UPPER  
 STORE CA IN S  
 LOAD CB  
 SHIFT A-RIGHT THE DIFFERENCE  
 IN EXP, AND ADD COEFFICIENTS

RINGAD7  
 \*\*  
 EA  
 EB  
 P2  
 EB  
 EL  
 EA  
 A12  
 CB  
 S  
 CA  
 A12  
 EA  
 EL  
 EB  
 A12  
 CA  
 S  
 CB  
 \*\*  
 S  
 RINGAD7

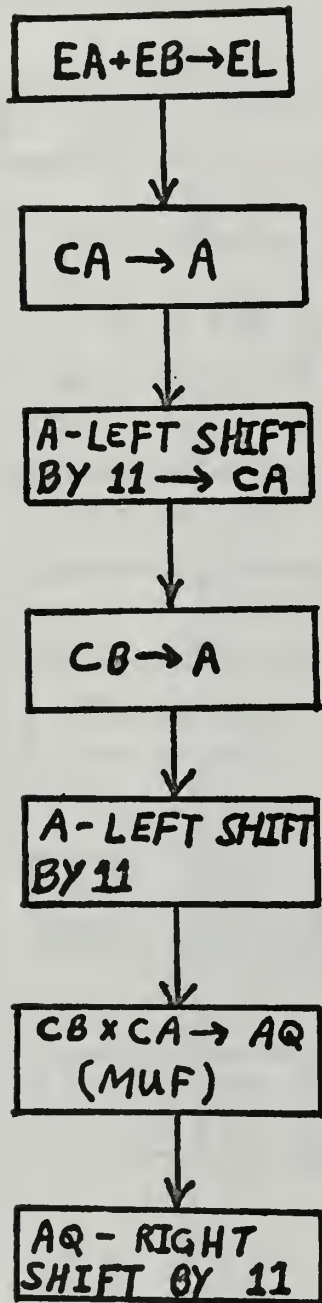
ENTRY  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 THS  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 STA  
 SUB  
 SAU  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LDA  
 SLJ  
 LDA  
 STA  
 SUB  
 SAU  
 LDA  
 STA  
 LDA  
 LRS  
 ADD  
 SLJ

RINGAD7

P1

P2

A12



FLOW CHART FOR RNGMU 7

1M0000  
1M0010  
1M0020  
1M0030  
1M0040  
1M0050  
1M0060  
1M0070  
1M0080  
1M0090  
1M0100  
1M0110  
1M0120

UN-NORMALIZED MULTIPLY

SUM OF EXPONENTS IN EL

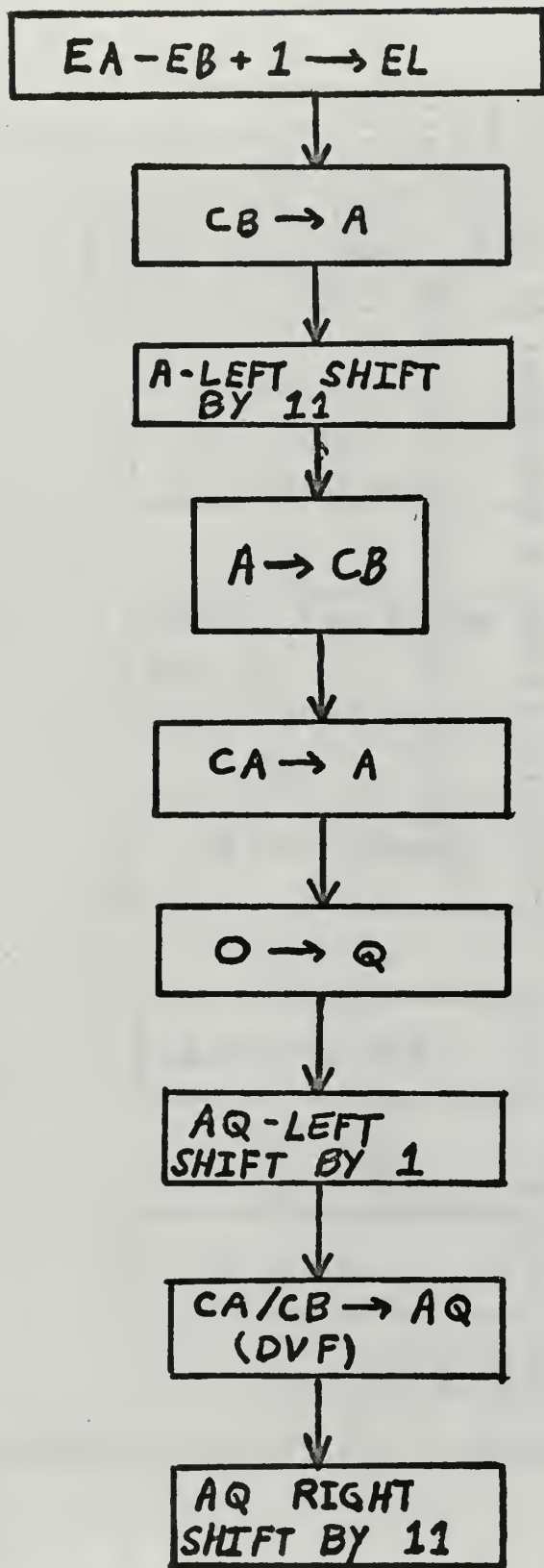
SHIFT CA LEFT 11

SHIFT CB LEFT 11  
MULTIPLY COEF FRACTIONALLY  
SHIFT A-RIGHT 11

RNGMU7  
\*\*  
EA  
EB  
EL  
CA  
11  
CA  
CB  
11  
CA  
11  
RNGMU7

ENTRY  
SLJ  
LDA  
ADD  
STA  
LDA  
ALS  
STA  
LDA  
ALS  
MUF  
LRS  
SLJ

RNGMU7



FLOW CHART FOR RNGDI 7

1D0000  
1D0010  
1D0020  
1D0030  
1D0035  
1D0040  
1D0050  
1D0060  
1D0070  
1D0080  
1D009  
1D010  
1D0110  
1D0120  
1D0130

UN-NORMALIZED DIVISION

DIFFERENCE OF EXP +1 IN EL

SHIFT CA AND CB EACH RIGHT BY 11

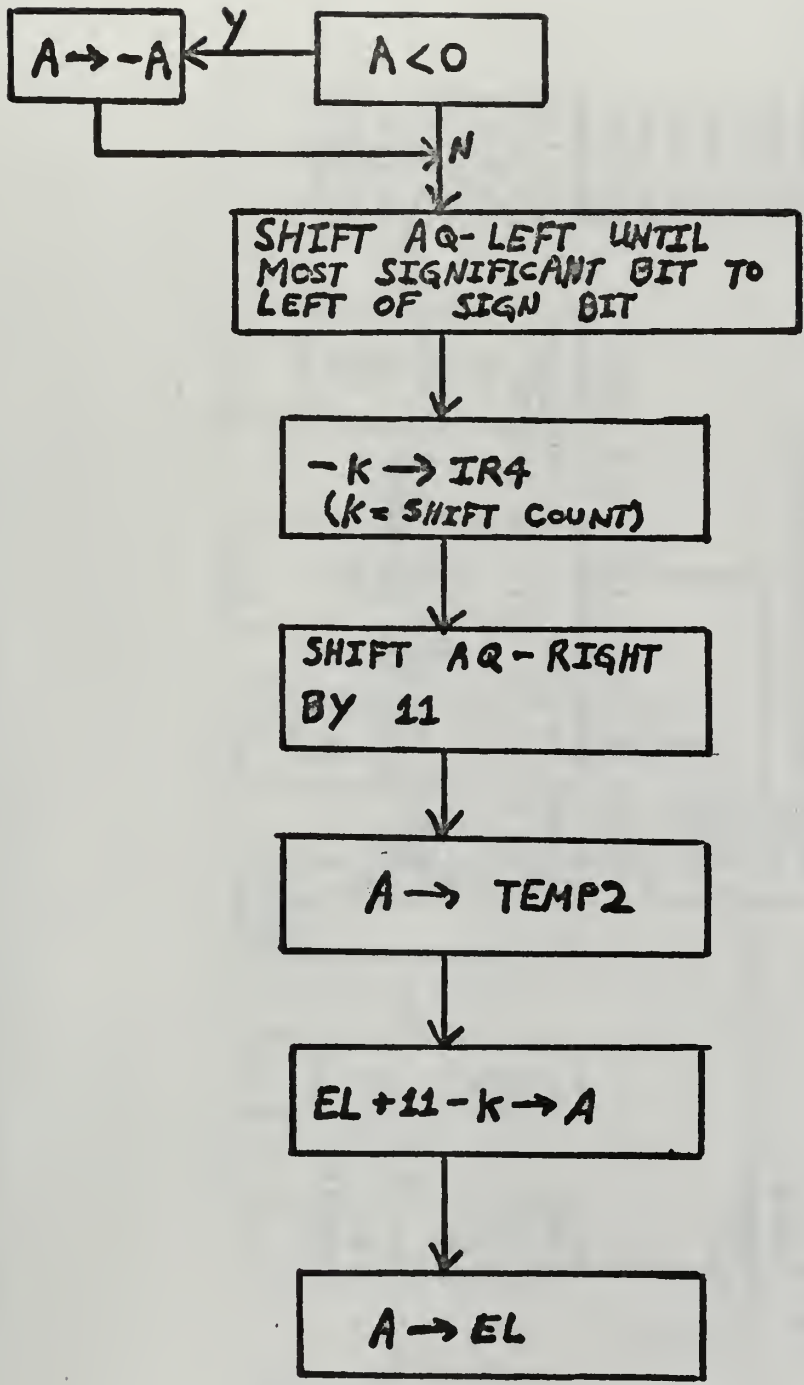
DIVIDE FRACTIONAL CA BY CB

RNGDI7  
\*\*  
EA  
EB  
+1  
EL  
CB  
11  
CB  
CA  
0  
1  
CB  
11  
RNGDI7

ENTRY  
SLJ  
LDA  
SUB  
INA  
STA  
LDA  
ALS  
STA  
LDA  
ENQ  
LLS  
DVF  
LRS  
SLJ

RNGDI7





FLOW CHART FOR QUIRKL 7



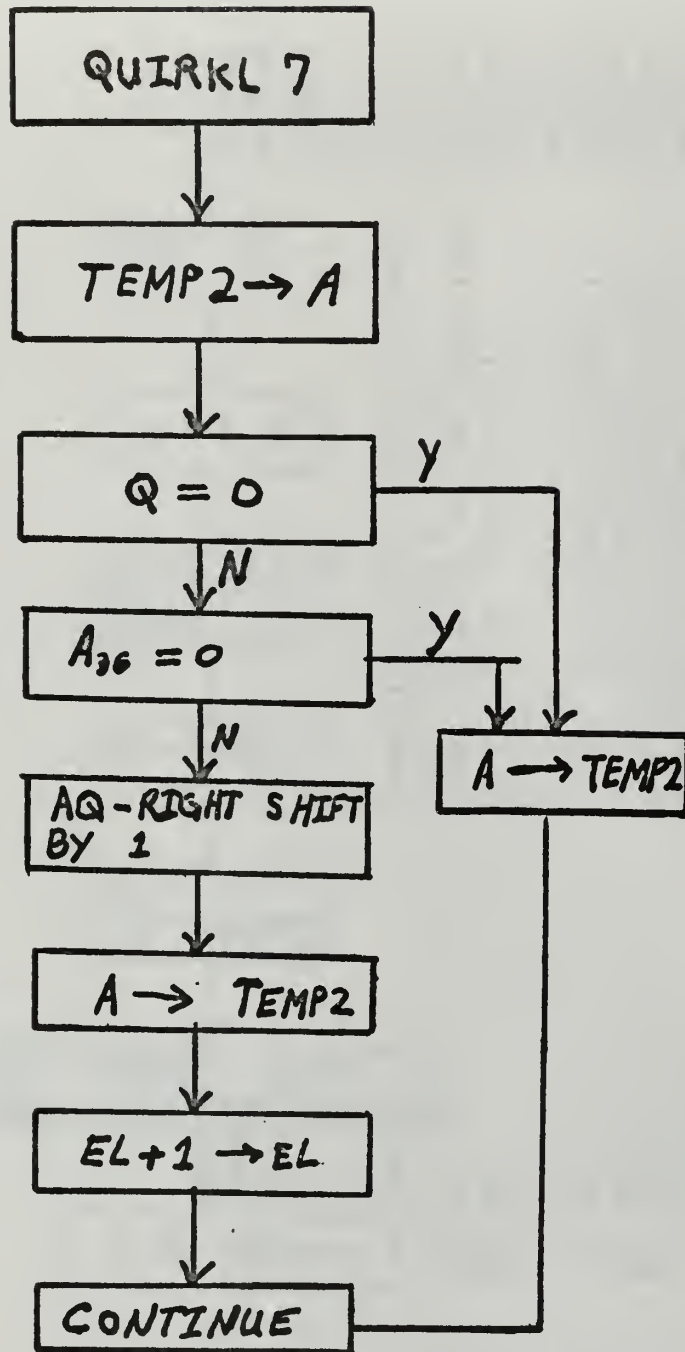
1QL0000  
 1QL0010  
 1QL0001  
 1QL0002  
 1QL0020  
 1QL0030  
 1QL0040  
 1QL0050  
 1QL0060  
 1QL0070  
 1QL0080  
 1QL0090  
 1QL0100  
 1QL0105  
 1QL0110  
 1QL012  
 1QL0130  
 1QL0140  
 1QL0150  
 1QL0160  
 1QL0170

ROUTINE TO TRUNCATE AND  
 NORMALIZE LOWER RANGE NUMBER  
  
 IF A-REGISTER IS NEGATIVE,  
 COMPLEMENT ACCUMULATOR.

SHIFT AQ-REGISTER LEFT UNTIL  
 MOST SIGNIFICANT BIT IS TO  
 RIGHT OF SIGN BIT. THEN SHIFT  
 AQ RIGHT BY 11, AND STORE.

ADJUST EL DUE TO SHIFT, THAT  
 IS, NORMALIZE EXPONENT

QUIRKL7	ENTRY	QUIRKL7	QUIRKL7
	SLJ	**	QUIRKL7
	SIU	4 QL3	
	SIU	5 R7	
	AJP	2 QL1	
	ENI	5 0	
	STA	TEMP4	
	LAC	TEMP4	
	SLJ	QL2	
QL1	ENI	5 1	
QL2	ENI	4 47	
	SCQ	4 47	
	LRS	11	
	STA	TEMP2	
	INI	-47	
	ENA	0	
	INA	11	
	ADD	EL	
	STA	EL	
QL3	ENI	**	QUIRKL7
	SLJ		QUIRKL7



FLOW CHART FOR QUIRKL 7

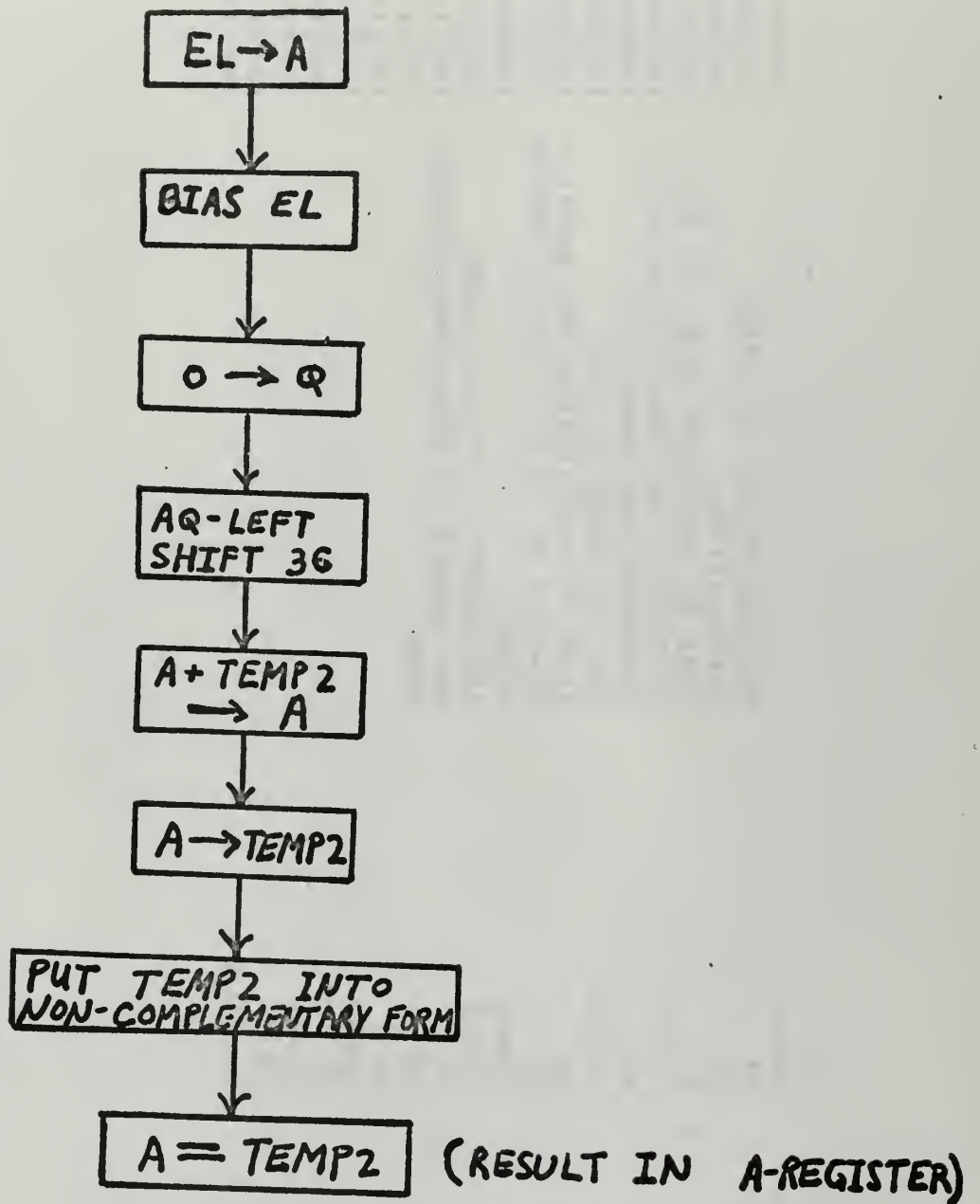
1QU0000  
 1QU0010  
 1QU0020  
 1QU0030  
 1QU0040  
 1QU0050  
 1QU0060  
 1QU0070  
 1QU0080  
 1QU0090  
 1QU0100  
 1QU0110  
 1QU0120  
 1QU013  
 1QU0140  
 1QU0150  
 1QU0160  
 1QU0170

ROUTINE TO ROUND AND NORMALIZE  
 UPPER RANGE NUMBER.  
 CALL ROUTINE FOR NORMALIZING  
 LOWER RANGE NUMBERS, AND LOAD  
 A-REG. WITH COEF. IF Q-REG IS  
 ZERO, GO TO QU1. IF NOT, ADD 1  
 TO COEF.  
 IF OVERFLOW INTO 37TH BIT,  
 SHIFT A-Q RIGHT BY ONE, AND STORE,  
 THEN INCREASE EL BY ONE.  
 OTHERWISE, STORE A-REG IN TEMP2.

QUIRKU7  
 \*\*  
 QUIRKL7  
 TEMP2  
 0 QU1  
 =01  
 =0100000000000000  
 BIT  
 BIT  
 0 QU1  
 1 TEMP2  
 EL  
 1  
 EL  
 QU2  
 TEMP2  
 QUIRKU7

ENTRY  
 SLJ  
 RTJ  
 LDA  
 QJP  
 ADD  
 LDQ  
 STL  
 LDQ  
 QJP  
 LRS  
 STA  
 LDA  
 ADD  
 STA  
 SLJ  
 STA  
 SLJ

QUIRKU7  
 +  
 QU1  
 QU2



FLOW CHART FOR REPACK 7

1RE0000  
 1RE0010  
 1RE0020  
 1RE0030  
 1RE0040  
 1RE0050  
 1RE0060  
 1RE0070  
 1RE0080  
 1RE0090  
 1RE0100  
 1RE0110  
 1RE0120  
 1RE0130  
 1RE0140  
 1RE0150  
 1RE0160  
 1RE0170  
 1RE0180

REPACKS RESULT OF RANGE  
 CALCULATION.  
 LOAD EL AND JUMP TO R1 IF POS.  
 OTHERWISE ADD NEGATIVE BIAS TO  
 EXPONENT AND JUMP TO R2  
 ADD POS BIAS TO EXP.  
 ZERO IN G-REGISTER, AND SHIFT  
 AQ-LEFT 36 TO PUT EXP IN PROPER  
 PLACE.  
 ADD COEFFICIENT, AND STORE  
 PUT NUMBER IN NON-COMPLEMENTARY  
 FORM

REPACK7	ENTRY	REPACK7
	SLJ	**
	LDA	EL
	AJP	R1
	ADD	=01777
	SLJ	R2
	ADD	=02000
R1	ENG	+0
R2	LLS	36
	ADD	TEMP2
	STA	TEMP2
	ENA	5 0
	AJP	R3
	SLJ	R4
	LAC	TEMP2
	SLJ	R7
	LDA	TEMP2
	ENI	**
	SLJ	5
	END	REPACK7

## APPENDIX II

### SUBROUTINES FOR USE WITH QRANGE7 [5]

1. ABS7
2. SQRT7
3. INT7
4. Q0Q06700
5. Q2Q07770







SQRTO000  
 SQRTO010  
 SQRTO020  
 SQRTO030  
 SQRTO040  
 SQRTO050  
 SQRTO060  
 SQRTO070  
 SQRTO080  
 SQRTO090  
 SQRTO100  
 SQRTO110  
 SQRTO120  
 SQRTO130  
 SQRTO140  
 SQRTO150  
 SQRTO160  
 SQRTO170  
 SQRTO180  
 SQRTO190  
 SQRTO200  
 SQRTO210  
 SQRTO220  
 SQRTO225  
 SQRTO230  
 SQRTO235  
 SQRTO240  
 SQRTO250  
 SQRTO260  
 SQRTO270  
 SQRTO280  
 SQRTO290  
 SQRTO300  
 SQRTO310  
 SQRTO320  
 SQRTO330

IDENT	SQRTO	
ENTRY	SQRTO	
BLOCK	4	ACC(3),B
COMMON	3	**
BSS	*	*
SLJ	+24	
LDA	+2	
ALS	1	EXIT
SAU	**	**
INA	+24	
SAL	*+1	SQRTERR
LDA	SAL	Q1Q00770
ALS	CALL	**
SAL	0	Q1Q10770
SAL	CALL	TACC
CALL	0	TACC+1
0	LDA	EXIT
CALL	SIU	1
LDA	AJP	M
AJP	LDA	Z
AJP	AJP	GO
LRs	LRs	36
THs	THs	EXPONCHK
INA	INA	1
INA	INA	1777B
LRs	LRs	1
SAU	SAU	ADJUSTEX+1
ENA	ENA	1
LRs	LRs	11
STQ	STQ	ERAS
LDA	LDA	A
FAD	FAD	ERAS
STA	STA	ERAS1

SQRTO340  
 SQRTO350  
 SQRTO360  
 SQRTO370  
 SQRTO380  
 SQRTO390  
 SQRTO400  
 SQRTO410  
 SQRTO420  
 SQRTO430  
 SQRTO440  
 SQRTO450  
 SQRTO460  
 SQRTO470  
 SQRTO480  
 SQRTO490  
 SQRTO500  
 SQRTO510  
 SQRTO520  
 SQRTO530  
 SQRTO540  
 SQRTO550  
 SQRTO560  
 SQRTO570  
 SQRTO580  
 SQRTO590  
 SQRTO600  
 SQRTO610  
 SQRTO620  
 SQRTO630  
 SQRTO640  
 SQRTO650  
 SQRTO660  
 SQRTO670  
 SQRTO680  
 SQRTO690

LDA	C	ERAS1	
FDV	A	ERAS1	
FAD		ERAS	
STA		ERAS1	
LDA		ERAS1	
FDV		DIV2	
FAD		ERAS1	
SUB		ERAS	
STA		ERAS1	
LDA		ERAS	
FDV		ERAS1	
FAD		ERAS1	
LRS	36		
RTJ		ADJUSTEX	
STA		TACC	
ENI	1		
LDA	1	TACC+1	
AJP	Z	GOE	
LRS	36		
THS		EXPONCHK	
INA	1		
INA		1777B	
LRS	1		
SAU		ADJUSTEX+1	
ENA	1	B	
LRS	11		
STQ		ERAS	
LDA		ERAS	
STA		ERAS+1	
ENA	0		
STA	B		
LDA		ERAS	
CALL		UNPACK7	
CALL		RNGAD7	
CALL		QUIRKU7	
CALL		REPACK7	

GO

LOOP

+

+

+

+

SQRTO700  
 SQRTO710  
 SQRTO720  
 SQRTO730  
 SQRTO740  
 SQRTO750  
 SQRTO760  
 SQRTO770  
 SQRTO780  
 SQRTO790  
 SQRTO880  
 SQRTO810  
 SQRTO820  
 SQRTO830  
 SQRTO840  
 SQRTO850  
 SQRTO860  
 SQRTO870  
 SQRTO880  
 SQRTO890  
 SQRTO900  
 SQRTO910  
 SQRTO920  
 SQRTO930  
 SQRTO940  
 SQRTO950  
 SQRTO960  
 SQRTO970  
 SQRTO980  
 SQRTO990  
 SQRTO1000  
 SQRTO1005  
 SQRTO1010  
 SQRTO1020  
 SQRTO1030  
 SQRTO1040

ERAS+2  
 Q1Q00770  
 A  
 Q1Q02770  
 ERAS  
 Q1Q10770  
 ERAS1  
 Q1Q00770  
 C  
 Q1Q05770  
 ERAS1  
 Q1Q02770  
 A  
 Q1Q10770  
 ERAS1  
 Q1Q00770  
 ERAS  
 Q1Q05770  
 ERAS1  
 Q1Q02770  
 ERAS1  
 ACC  
 DIV2  
 ERAS1  
 ACC+1  
 DIV2  
 ERAS1+1  
 ACC+2  
 DIV2  
 ERAS1+2  
 Q1Q00770  
 ERAS  
 Q1Q05770  
 ERAS1  
 Q1Q02770  
 ERAS1

STA  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 LDA  
 SUB  
 STA  
 LDA  
 SUB  
 STA  
 LDA  
 SUB  
 STA  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0  
 CALL  
 0

+  
+

+

LDA	1	ACC+1		SQRT1050
LRS		36		SQRT1060
RTJ		ADJUSTEX		SQRT1070
STA	1	TACC+1		SQRT1080
IJP	1	LOOP		SQRT1090
CALL		Q1000770		SQRT1100
0		TACC		SQRT1110
EXIT	1	**		SQRT1120
		**		SQRT1130
ADJUSTEX		**		SQRT1140
		-4000B		SQRT1150
		**		SQRT1160
+	Z	NORM		SQRT1170
		1777B		SQRT1180
		36		SQRT1190
		ADJUSTEX		SQRT1200
NORM		1		SQRT1210
		ADJUSTEX+2		SQRT1220
SQRTERR		ERROR777		SQRT1230
+		SQRT7		SQRT1240
		**		SQRT1250
		1 SQRT7		SQRT1260
+		EXIT		SQRT1270
ERAS		3		SQRT1280
ERAS1		3		SQRT1290
DIV2		10000000000000		SQRT1300
EXPONCHK		1777		SQRT1310
A		2002613436725763		SQRT1320
		2 2613436725760		SQRT1330
		2 2613436725764		SQRT1340
C		5773356313766036		SQRT1350
		5773356313766033		SQRT1360
		5773356313766037		SQRT1370
				SQRT1380
				END

INT70010  
 INT70020  
 INT70030  
 INT70040  
 INT70050  
 INT70060  
 INT70070  
 INT70080  
 INT70090  
 INT70100  
 INT70110  
 INT70120  
 INT70130  
 INT70140  
 INT70150  
 INT70160  
 INT70170  
 INT70180  
 INT70190  
 INT70200  
 INT70210  
 INT70220  
 INT70230  
 INT70240  
 INT70250  
 INT70260

TRUNCATE RANGE7 NUMBER AND  
 RETURN AS A RANGE7 NUMBER

INT7	IDENT	INT7	
INT7	ENTRY	INT7	
4	BLOCK	4	
ACC(3),B	COMMON	ACC(3),B	
**	SLJ	**	
EXIT	SIU	EXIT	1
*-1	LIU	*-1	1
*+2	SIU	*+2	1
1	INI	1	1
EXIT	SIL	EXIT	1
**	LIU	**	1
0	LDA	0	1
INTF	CALL	INTF	
ACC	STA	ACC	1
1	INI	1	1
0	LDA	0	1
INTF	CALL	INTF	
ACC+1	STA	ACC+1	1
1	INI	1	1
0	LDA	0	1
INTF	CALL	INTF	
ACC+2	STA	ACC+2	1
ACC	LDA	ACC	1
**	ENI	**	1
**	SLJ	**	
	END		

```

RNG7S777  IDENT
Q          BLOCK
          COMMON
          BSS
          ENTRY
          SLJ
          LDA
          STA
          LAC
          STA
          LAC
          STA
          LAC
          STA
          SLJ
          END
          Q0006700
          4
          ACC(3),B
          4
          Q0006700
          **
          ACC+2
          Q+3
          ACC+1
          ACC+2
          Q+3
          ACC+1
          ACC
          ACC
          Q0006700

```

COMPLEMENT RANGE ACCUMULATOR

```

Q3000010
Q3000020
Q3000030
Q3000040
Q3000050
Q3000060
Q3000070
Q3000080
Q3000090
Q3000100
Q3000110

```



RNG7S777	IDENT	Q2Q07770	
ONE	ENTRY	Q2Q07770	
	BLOCK	4	
	COMMON	ACC(3),R	
	DEC	1.	
	DEC	1.	
	DEC	1.	
X	BSS	3	
XT02N	BSS	3	
I	BSS	1	
ISAVE	BSS	1	
Q2Q07770	SLJ	**	
	SIU	1	EXIT
	LDA	*-1	
	ALS	+24	
	INA	-1	
	SAU	START	
	INA	-1	
START	SAU	START+1	
	ENA	**	
	SAU	NOW	
	ENA	**	
+	SAL	**+1	
	CALL	Q1Q00770	
	0	**	
NOW	LDQ	**	
	QJP	PROC	
	LDA	ACC+1	
	AJP	PROC	
	LDA	ACC+2	
	AJP	PROC	
ERREXT	CALL	ERROR777	
+	0	Q2Q07770	
	0	ACC	
	BCD	1 X**I	

ROUTINE FOR X\*\*I, WHERE  
X IS RANGE AND I IS INTEGER

ADDRESS OF I

ADDRESS OF X

PUT I IN Q-REGISTER  
ERROR EXIT IF I IS NEGATIVE  
AND ZERO IS IN RANGE OF X.

NOTE. 0\*\*0 IS EQUAL TO ONE

Q2770000  
Q2770010  
Q2770030  
Q2770040  
Q2770050  
Q2770060  
Q2770070  
Q2770080  
Q2770090  
Q2770100  
Q2770110  
Q2770120  
Q2770130  
Q2770140  
Q2770150  
Q2770160  
Q2770170  
Q2770180  
Q2770190  
Q2770200  
Q2770210  
Q2770220  
Q2770230  
Q2770240  
Q2770250  
Q2770260  
Q2770270  
Q2770280  
Q2770290  
Q2770300  
Q2770310  
Q2770320  
Q2770330  
Q2770340  
Q2770350



PROC		STQ	ISAVE		Q2770360
+	P	QJP	*+1		Q2770370
		LQC	ISAVE		Q2770380
		STQ	I		Q2770390
+		CALL	Q1Q10770		Q2770400
		0	XTO2N		Q2770410
		LDA	I		Q2770420
		LRS	+1		Q2770430
		STA	I		Q2770440
+		CALL	Q1Q00770		Q2770450
		0	ONE		Q2770460
		QJP	*+2		Q2770470
+	P	CALL	Q1Q00770		Q2770480
		0	XTO2N		Q2770490
		ENI	0		Q2770500
+	1	CALL	Q1Q10770		Q2770510
		0	X		Q2770520
LOOPB		LDA	I		Q2770530
		AJP	OUT		Q2770540
LOOPB1	Z	LRS	+1		Q2770550
		QJP	LOOPC		Q2770560
	M	INI	+1		Q2770570
	1	SLJ	LOOPB1		Q2770580
LOOPC		STA	2		Q2770590
+		CALL	Q1Q00770		Q2770600
		0	XTO2N		Q2770610
LOOPC1		CALL	Q1Q04770		Q2770620
		0	XTO2N		Q2770630
		CALL	Q1Q10770		Q2770640
		0	XTO2N		Q2770650
		IJP	LOOPC1		Q2770660
+	1	CALL	Q1Q04770		Q2770670
		0	X		Q2770680
		CALL	Q1Q10770		Q2770690
		0	X		Q2770700
		SLJ	LOOPB		Q2770710

Q2770720  
Q2770730  
Q2770740  
Q2770750  
Q2770760  
Q2770770  
Q2770780  
Q2770790  
Q2770800  
Q2770810  
Q2770820  
Q2770830

OUT  
+  
EXIT  
RELOAD

SSK  
SLJ  
CALL  
0  
CALL  
0  
ENI  
SLJ  
CALL  
0  
SLJ  
END

ISAVE  
RELOAD  
Q1000770  
ONE  
Q1005770  
X  
\*\*  
Q2007770  
Q1000770  
X  
EXIT

1

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13. ABSTRACT

The nature of generated machine error in finite digital calculations is discussed. The arithmetic of range numbers is developed, and examples are given demonstrating the use of range arithmetic as a tool for automatic error analysis. A computer program is developed, utilizing the TYPE OTHER feature of FORTRAN-63 in conjunction with the CDC-1604 digital computer, which enables the user to perform automatic error analysis during computation, and a number of programs are presented using this feature.



14. KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Automatic Error Analysis						
Range Arithmetic						
Interval Arithmetic						
Digital Computation						
Finite Precision Accuracy						

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